

PRIZE POEM.

THE SOLDIER'S REQUIEM.

Soldier, brother, softly slumber

Hushed the music of your voice.

Far beyond the din of battle,

Gone the day of tender grace,

Fairest funcies weave around you,

No one cise can fill your place,

Ciarion notes and noise of war,

Through the pearly gates ajar."

Warmly welcomed by the angels

Will our country's hernes be;

"I have come to set you free,

Rest for them shall be the sweeter,

Soldier, brother, friend, farewell.

Noble warrior, wear thy laureis,

Since they died the strife to quell;

DAVID R. MILLIKEN.

pension, and would like to hear from comrades

DREAM OF THE AGES.

DEAR C. C. FRIENDS: I wonder how many of

on have read "Dream of the Ages," by Kate

Brownlee Sherwood, our talented and esteemed

I think the poem is a model of colossal erudition

and literary excellence. No one can read it with-

out becoming charmed with its beautiful radia-

tions of rythmical cades ce and melody, alliteration

and metaphor. A patriotic fervor seems to illumine

To read the poem means to become charmed

the author's style. I wish every C. C. might have

Patria- Julius W. Gogarn, Munising, Mich.

AN EARLY C. C. MEMBER.

senson I led an orchestra of ladies composed of

first violin, solo violin, two second violins, viola,

violincello, and double bass. I played first violin.

work? Of all the World's Fair buildings I enjoyed

some C. C. girl who is interested in drawn work.

Some C. C. boy, I do not remember whom, asked

Bessie A. Race, Homsher, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PASSING IN REVIEW.

G. M. Clarke, H Vine street, New Haven, Conn.,

recently enrolled in the C. C., is a member of Nathan Hall Camp, I, S. of V., and for 20 years has

been a cripple. He would be glad of orders for

Jessie R. Hengy, Orville, Cal., having recovered

Mr. and Mrs. John Dean celebrated their Pear

Wm. F. Duncan, Chatata, Tenn., would like to

wedding, 1864-1894, at their home, Litchfield, Mich.,

on the evening of March L. Congratulations were

know what has become of J. Hampton Porter, of

the Smithsonian, Washington, who boarded with

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

Circle No. 1 of the Jersey Blues Receive a

BROTHER AND SISTER GUARDS: Jersey Blue Cir-

cie, No. 1, celebrated Washington's Birthday at

siding, Annie Verl Monks organist. Meeting was

opened by singing "Pro Patria"; prayer by C. E.

Barnes, Letters of regret were read. Secretary Ada V. Roff having resigned, the vacancy was

filled by the election of Annie Verl Monks. Mrs.

F. Earnes was chosen to succeed Cornelia B.

Pettinger as Senior Vice-President, she having

taken up a residence in Illinois. S. E. Barnes was

shield, painted in water-colors, was presented to the Order by Wilbur N. Hedges, of Madison, bear-

ing the New Jersey coat-of-arms. Underneath,

orned upon a scroll, are the name and number of

the Order. There was a blank circle in which the

names of the members are to be inscribed, after

which it will be framed. A vote of thanks was

tendered the worthy brother in token of apprecia-

A vote of thanks was tendered Alice Shanger

and committee for entertainment. Members pres-

unic, and Milton Monks, Mrs. Ada V. Roff, Obbie

Davenport, Samuel Clamer, William Nellson, Miss William D. Fitzer, John Shanger, Lewis H. Bell,

Mrs. Richard Shanger, Alice L., Jessie E., Lizzie, Jacob, and Arthur Shanger.

The next meeting will be held at New Foundland

May 30, 1894. The business meeting was then

closed by singing "The Guards' Parting Song,"

There was a delightful evening reception, when

Annie Verl Monks, Secretary.

Commander Alonzo Steventon, of John Hill Post,

and numerous other visitors were present.

ent were: Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Luella,

and prayer by Brother Barnes.

After the routine of business was over a beautiful

Old Fellows Hall, Boonton; Luclia Monks pre-

. Beautiful Shield.

from a long illness, will be glad of letters from old

C. C. and S. of V. cards, plain and embellished,

How many C. C. girls are interested in drawn

who knew him in the service.

President-General?

be greater America."

TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

than fine clothes to make a lady.

or do something wrong.

we can all profit thereby.

one of the number.

amount of mail daily.

columns more often

tional Speaker.

warm and many.

lected Chaplato,

tion of his gift.

him two months in 1891.

Army of the Republic.

the addition of her husband,

Mollie Meade, Palmer, Ill.

When they hear the Savior's plaudit,

You have heard the summons, "Enter

In your green and grassy bed,

With the softest studight shedding

Golden beams above your head.

diers' Requiem," which follows:

EDITOR'S CHAT.

How One Can Acquire Correct Forms of Expression in Writing or Speaking.

Many mistaken ideas are entertained concerning the requirements of composition. Some suppose that to be a good writer one must be able to clothe his thoughts in language above and beyond the mere conversational forms; a very common mistake, in mistaking the clothing of thought for the thought itself.

Now, one should discriminate between thought and expression. Thought is common to all, expression is acquired by but few. It is much easier to think than to express our thoughts; this is why we call for books, since in the-e we find what we really do think without going to the pairs of putting our own thoughts into words. The nearer a writer comes to clothing these thoughts in words, the more is he appreciated and enjoyed.

But suppose we would express our own thoughts how shall it be done? Naturally, in the simplest forms of expression. A child does not frame sentences until it has acquired words; the flower does not come to perfection on the plant until the leaves

First, think and then tell your thoughts in direct language. Avoid involved sentences and elaborate embellishments. After you have built your house is time enough to add the frescoes and the gilding. Carve our your statue before you begin to polish its rough surfaces.

expressed. The parables of our Lord are models of chaste simplicity and direct adaptation of the form to the thought. Could we read them in the original we would find not a word too few or too The best writers are those who make language

High thoughts are never so noble as when simply

conform to the thoughts they would express; language that has its origin in virile, sentient, propelling thought.

Avoid heaping up adjectives and adverbs. A thing that is pretty is not made any more pretty if characterized as "very pretty," and a lovely gir. is no more lovely if she is designated "perfectly mentation is always a sign of weakness.

When one first begins to speak or write, simple assertion is enough. The rude, barbaric man knows solid colors only, and those of the most pronounced red and blue and vellow. It is only when thought becomes complex that it finds expression in shades of colors and infinitude of forms.

Simplicity, clearness, coherence, these are the essentials in good writing and speaking. Whatever else comes after is merely the clusting and polish of thought; beautiful in itself, but not essential to the understanding or sense.

IS IT A QUESTION?

A C. C. friend tells a story of neighborhood happenings to illustrate her opinion that some people are never in their element unless they are in a

The family lived in a little house around the corner, and the noise of their domestic broils kept the neighborhood in a state of excitement. The man was sent again and again to the stone-yard,

returning at intervals to beat his wife. Finally there were symptoms of a flitting, and one of the neighbors asked the woman where she was going. She said she was going to move into rooms, and would then take steps to force her husband to support her.

"Oh, he is your husband, then," said the neighbor, (It was in the city, where relationships are not easily known.)

"Yes," said the woman, "he is my lawful husband. Sometimes I think it wasn't wise for me to marry a second time; but then, you know, a bad husband is better than no husband at all." It is difficult for peaceable people to understand

how much downright satisfaction turbulent and unhappy spirits get out of a quarrel.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD. Pavorite Recipes Collected for the Loyal Home Workers.

BAKED FISH. Get ready a pint of fine bread crumbs, and add two tablespoonfuls of minced onlen, a spoonful of chopped parsley, butter the size of a small egg, one tablespoonful of chopped suct, pepper, sait, and one beaten egg. Stuff your fish, sew up well, and place it in a pan with a quart of hot water. Lay thin slices of pork over the top, dust with pepper and salt, and bake. This dressing is enough for a fourpound fish, which should lie in sait water an hour before stuffing. Bake one hour.

DRAWN BUTTER. Fish may be served with drawn butter as well as vegetables. To one-half cup of butter rubbed together with two tablespoonfuls of flour add a pint of boiling water and stir until melted. ' Add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley before turning over your fish; or, if you prefer mineed chives,

one tenspoonful. FRENCH DRESSING.

The French never use an egg dressing for lettuce, elther amyonnaise or mustard. They generally mix the dressing at the table, each for himself. Rule To one tablespoonful of vinegar add three of oil. one saltspoonful of salt and one of pepper, enough | was crippled, and, I think, was trying to buy himfor one person.

JUNKET.

This is particularly nice for invalids, but something that every one would like. Sweeten a quart of fresh milk, stir into it a tablespoonful of liquid rennet and pour into a glass disk. Set near the stove, and when it begins to thicken place on ice. | C. C. friends? Hope they will contribute to the Serve with preserves and cream,

ANGEL CARE. Beat the whites of 11 eggs until they will stand alone. Sift granulated sugar once and add a cup and a half, together with one cup of flour sifted four times, with one even tenspoonful of cream of tartar; add one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in an ungreased pan 40 minutes; invert the pan

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS. Cora Davidson wishes answer to the following

What Vice-President took throath of office two

days before the President? Cora says: "I am always anxious to get THE BIBUNE, and assoon as I get it I turn to the Loyai Home Workers' page and read Editor's hat the first thing. I am sorry the Editor does not have more to say. I think if we would store away her noble thoughts our lives would be better, and we would be enabled to converse with our friends and new,

friends upon almost any subject." CAN YOU REMEMBER THIS?

A writer in a health monthly, in referring to little shildren who have a manta for putting beaus, buttons, gravel, etc., up their noses, and thus frightening their poor mothers half out of their senses, and increasing the income of the family physician, says: "If a mother will stow this chip away in memory's wood box, she will be saved all worry and expense. Get the little one to open its mouth, piece your own over it, blow with all the force at your command, and out will fly the in

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Eave You a Choice of Books? If So, Please

Say So. HAVE YOU A CHOICE?

M. Ettie Fulier, Spring Lake, N. Y., expresses growing interest in the C. C., of which she became a member after the death of her sister, Annie H. Fuller, January, 1892. She would like the correct address of Irene Earnest, who asked for correspondence, as letters addressed her at Cheyenne, N. D., have been returned. Note the request at the close of Ettie's letter. She says:

It seems very pleasant and ought to be very profitable that such an avenue as the C. C. is open to young people to express their opinions and ideas on various subjects, but, above all, to be

I enjoy the Editor's Chats very much, and have watched the C. C. columns to learn what others would say as to the five best and most popular American poems, as first understood, and concluded that each one thought, as I did, that our kind Editor had made the selection, beyond a doubt. I would like to ask the members of the C. C. what five books beside the Bible they would choose if east alone upon a desert island, and had the Power of choosing that many books.

I wish a great many would express their choice

and reason for selection.

M. Ettle Fuller, Spring Lake, N. Y.

NATIONAL PROGRESS.

Georgia Martin Receives the Romola Prize. First Paper for the Fourth Topic-Literary Style, as Illustrated by Southern Writers.

ROMOLA AWARD.

The Progress Committee, when confronted with four such excellent papers, and so nearly of equal merit, as those from the pens of Guy Pelion, Vickie Green, Georgia Martin, and Ina Wright, felt that they had a delicate task in deciding which was of the greatest merit. After careful, deliberate study the committee votes the award to Miss Georgia Martin, Louisville, Ky. (Signed) Amos L. Seaman, Chairman;

Emma K. Martin, H. Earl Cowdin, Kate B. Sherwood, ex-officio, THE NEW SOUTH. By Emmett Searcy.

When we remember the trying ordeals through

be lenient in our criticism of the literary part she

Her literary growth has been retarded on account of her people being occupied in developing her resources and overcoming the effects of the Since the golden-tongued orator of the South,

Henry W. Grady, made his famous speech in New A copy of "Dream of the Ages" has been awarded Mollie Meade, Palmer, Ill., for "The Sol-England on the "New South," which rang from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf, the term "New South" has been on all lips. Mr. Grady represented the South as new in the discoveries of her wast wealth, and the bringing out of these resources; new in so much as she was freeing herself of the rancor, hate, and bitter precijudice which so characterized her during and just after the rebellion. In fact, he represented her as new in her ideas of nationality. This era was gladly hailed, and again do we hail with delight the cra when she dons her new liter-

> The South has always considered herself hightoned and aristocratic, and now that she has awakened into literary activity and can boast of the nativity and actual presence of talented men and women of letters, it seems that she has gone beyond the measure of even Southern aspirations. From the North we have ever been prone to look for our higher grade of literature, but most gratifying is it to us of the South that the light of a better day has dawned upon us, and that now we her as interesting reading matter as she has given

> > SOUTHERN WRITERS.

Considerable has been the advance of our literature in the last 10 or 12 years, as will be seen when the names of those who have acquired prominence are mentioned. Geo, W. Cable had then written but few of his charming stories which established his fame. Joel Chandler Harris had attempted nothing more than the mythical adventures of "Brer Fox" and "Brer Rabbit," The talent of Chas, Egbert Craddock was as unknown to the world as the beauties of the Tennessee mountains, now made famous by her beautiful pen-pictures. The literary sensation of 1888, "The Quick or the Dead," lay dormant in the fertile brain of Ametia after a time and demanded from Jacob his Rives Chandier. William Hayne, Robert Burns
Wilson, Maurice Thompson, Miss Baylor, Miss
King, Miss McClelland, and a number of others

Rives Chandier. William Hayne, Robert Burns
reason for leaving without taking a formal departure, giving him an opportunity to bid goodhis to his daughters and grandehilden. It was had never been recognized in literary circles. The South has led the way in the now very popuadopt the style of writing in the negro dialect, and we have some clever followers in Thomas Nelson Page and Joel Chandler Harris.

BUSSELL'S INSPIRATION. Russell, in giving an account of how he first began writing negro dialect, says it was almost an aspiration. One evening, while sitting in the backyard of his old Mississippi home twanging on | membering the anger of Esau, he begins to be te banjo, he heard their old colored old thirky of the Aunt Dinah pattern, singing one | some idea of Esau's feelings toward him, he of those outlandish camp-meeting bymns of which the race is so fond.

She was an extremely ligious character, and although seized with the impulse to do so, he hesitated to take up the tune and finish it. He did so, however, and in the dialect he has adopted, and proceeded as one inspired to compose verse after verse of the most extravagant, absurd, and, to the old darky, irreverent rhyme ever invented, all the while accompanying it on the banjo | with 400 men to meet him; This fact gives David R. Milliken, North Hyde Park, Vt., enlisted Feb. 1, 1862, being but three months past 15, The old darky was so exasperated and indiguaat, favorable appearance and try, if possible, to in Co. H. 7th Vt.; re-enlisting in the field Feb. 14, that she predicted all sorts of dire calamities on 1854, and was mustered out Sept. 1, 1865, with his young Russell's head. egiment. He is a member of Aaron Keeler Post, He was then about 16, and soon afterward had an No. 91. Department of Vermont; draws a small

actination to versify, and his verses being accepted by a publisher he continued to work the vein in- aram. He thinks wealth will attract the mind definitely. "While many think the vein a limited one," Mr. Russell said, "I tell you it is inexhaust-

OLD PLANTATION LIFE. Thomas Nelson Page has also achieved marked success in this line of literary work. He has adopted as his method the regital of events of war

on ever realized the happiness in their freedom nearly every line while "setting its face toward that had been theirs with their old masters, when they never had a care nor a thought for the morwith it, and recognize the superior excellence of One writer has said as Mrs. Stowe was the potent chronicler of the harsher side of slave life in takes himself to prayer. It was private prayer. the pleasure and benefit of reading it. Yours, Protorian of the kindly relation of master and servant [(V. 24.)

"Dream of the Ages," finely illustrated, and all under the old regime. in all an elegant souvenir book, has been reduced His stories are in demand by all publishers, and from \$2.50 to \$1.50 per copy, postage paid, to meet it is said there is not a dull or a clumsy one among

the demands of the times. Address THE NATIONAL STORIES OF THE GRAY. Among the first Southern writers to gain promi-FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: I was very much interconsiderable before the war, but his success was ested in the discussion concerning a well-dressed not declared till 1865, when his "Surrey of Engle's girl. No one admires a neatly-dressed woman Nest" appeared. In this he recorded what he heard more than I do; but I think if she is not educated Lee, Jackson and Stuart say, not what he had heard and refined the beauty is all gone. It takes more that they had said. This book was followed by Mohan," "Hilt to Hilt," "Hammer and Rapier," and "Wearing of the Gray"; all, it is said, having I know of a young lady in my city whose father suddenly became rich, and aithough she had the more or less the war atmosphere about them. chance for a fine education, she never grasped it. Although a Southerner to the hilt, as he said of She is old enough to go into society now, but her himself, he never indulged in rancor or hate, and

want of education and refinement is so great that she is in misery all the time for fear she will say said that he never magnified a cavalier at the expense of a Puritan. I think Lenore Sherwood Marble's description of Mr. Cook said of himself that one, to judge from r New York home is an excellent one, and that | the relies he possessed of the late war and the tinge of his writings, would think he was unrecon-How many C. C.'s are going to attend the G. A.R. structed and still a rebel, but declared he thought Reunion at Pittsburg in September? I hope to be of it without bitterness, and did not indulge in re-

pinings or reflect with rancor upon the issues of the I wish our Brother Wright, of Texas, who thinks struggle. the violin is excelled by the Spanish mandelin, could have heard Ovide Musin, the great He amused himself by recalling the times when the Blues and the Grays were opposed to each violinist, as I heard him at our opera house reother, the stirring adventures, the brave voices, the cently. I do not think that anything excells the gallant faces; even in that tremendous drama he violin. I would say to Brother Wright that last could find something besides blood and tears.

TENNESSEE AUTHORS. In this review of Southern literature I would not forget my own State, Tennessee. While she has some brilliant young authors who are as yet unthe Woman's Building the most, with its fine known to fame, she can boast several whose books needle-work. I should like to correspond with most famous of these are Miss Mary M. Murfree familiarly known as Charles Egbert Craddock) and Miss Will Allen Dromgoole, both hailing from

for cancelled postage stamps. The one I refer to Rutherford County, Tenn. seif a wheeled chair. If he will send me his name and address I can furnish him with a great many, recital of stories of romance and life in the Ten- dan is full of precipitous music. It falls 1,200 as I am book-keeper and time-keeper for S. F. Bowser & Co., a large firm, which receive a great Their descriptions of the varied mountain scenery are beautiful and inspiring. They have mingled What has become of Emmett Searcy, Edwyn with these mountain people, picked up their Lerch, Mamie Conkling, and some of our old-time parases, learned their ghost stories, strange superstitions and religious ideas, and woven them into stories so charming and thrilling that when we have finished the book we lay it down with regret

at there not being more of it Harry D.; The letters F., C., L. stand for Fraof the Great Smoky Mountains," a story of ro-mance delightfully told, and "In the Tennessee ternity, Charity, Loyalty; motto of the Grand Mountains," a collection of stories, all thrilling to In announcing her marriage to Isaac Lewis, of the last degree. McGraw, Pa., Louise M. Riffert, of Tidioute, asked Miss Dromgoole is best known as a short-story if this would discharge her from the C. C. No. ndeed; the membership should be increased by

writer for newspapers. She has issued one book, however, "On the Sunny Side of the Cumberland," a romance in which are blended Northern and Dosa E. Bailey, Werley, N. Y., would be glad if Southern character. She also describes minutely ome one would inform her where to get a Na- some of the skirmishes of the late war in Ten-

We will see by the above review that our South stories in which the South tells of the Lost Cause. It is well for her to tell the story of her own life, her aspirations, her failures and her achievements. Where brave thousands once met in fierce confliet a halo of peace now reigns supreme. The thousands are now engaged in pursuits indicative of a thriving, prosperous people.

Several along with John Esten Cook have laid down the sword and taken up the pen as if to see tion, have beaten our swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning-hooks.

C. C. PATRIOTISM. BROTHER AND SISTER GUARDS: As Americans,

as citizens, as freemen, we are proud of our country and its flag. We love our country because it is "the land of the free and the home of the brave," but we must not forget that the bright jewels in the coronet which decks Columbia's fair brow, in all that his father. (V. 9.) About all Jacob had when makes up our National greatness, were placed he passed over the Jordan on way to Padanthere by the splendid deeds of the warriors of the land and of the foamy deep.

It will be very easy to determine by analogy

that the patriotic spirit which animated the heroes of 1776 to shake off the yoke which bound the Colonies in vassalage to perfidious Albion and gave birth to an infant Republic was handed down to and nobly illustrated in the men of 1861 who swept along in solid phalanges from the East and West and North upon rebel hordes who valuely attempted to stifle the swelling of freedom's great heart, and the rebellion was crushed. We believe that unborn generations of Americans will be imbued in the hour of National peril with

spired the patriots of the two great historic periods of our country, the one creating National independence in 1776 and the other preserving it through the storms of fratricidal war. Brothers and sisters, may we not draw some lessons from the inspirations of history? Let us live up to the grand teachings of our Order and exemplify in our lives the spirit of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, true to ourselves and faithful

the same generous, patriotic impulse which in-

to our pledges. Pro Patria— W. H. Hays, Royersford, Pa. If any young, old, or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, will inclose stamp to me I will send him the prescrip- the change of his name. (V. 28; 35: 10; 2 Ki., tion of a genuine certain cure free of cost.

No humbug. No deception. Address T. C.

Barnes, News Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

The word Jacob means a supplanter, deceiver. It was well applied to him as being be paid the pension that would have been due her husband? Answer. No.

School Lesson Appointed for April

1, 1894. thectio Subject: Jacob and the Angel at Peniel.

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above. I which the South has passed-first, the curse of slavery, then the ravages of civil war-we should

Gen., 32:9-12; 24:30.

INTRODUCTION. It would be best to make a study of the entire chapter. It is a unit. SUBJECT: JACOB AT PENIEL.

Jacob's Condition. In a recent lesson we studied the account of Jacob's first appearance a Bethel. (28: 10-22.) We learned of his dream, stone pillow, ladder, the Angels. He was on way to Padan-aram, really to escape Esau's wrath, but professedly for the purpose of securing a wife from among the relatives of Abraham. The date was 2224 A. M. Jacob, leaving Bethel, passed on to Mesopotamia. He soon fell in with the families of Haran and Laban. (29:1, 4, 5.) At length Leah, Rachel, Zilpah and Bilhah become his wives. (Chap. 29.) Leah was mother of Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar and Zebulun. (29: 32-35; 30: 17-20.) Bilhah was mother of Dan and Naphtali. (30: 5-8.) Zilpah was mother of Gad and Asher. (Vs. 10-13.) Rachel begat Joseph. (Vs. 22, 23, 24.) Thus we find Jacob with 11 sons, all born in Mesopotamia. Years have passed, and it is no wonder he began to think of his father and his old home in Canaan, and quite decided to take his family are returning the favor to the North in turnishing and property and return. Lahan, however, made him liberal offers if he would remain in Padan-aram, and Jacob accepted the proposition. Abraham's grandson prospered very greatly, surpassing in wealth even Laban. The consequences were jealousy and trouble. Then God appeared to Jacob and directed him to go back to Canaan, and the family of the patriarch fell in with the plan. Knowing Laban would oppose the separation, Jacob saw he must set out quietly, and so escape resistance and delay. After a time Jacob's exodus was detected, and Laban gathered some forces and resolved to

by to his daughters and grandchildren. It was evident Jacob would not return. Then the two lar dialect stories. Irwin Russell was the first to entered into certain treaties and stipulations. The spot where the interview took place was named Jegar-sahadutha, or Galeed, or Mizpeb. At length Laban's party and Jacob's separated, Laban returning to Mesopotamia and Jacob passing on toward his home in Canaan. Conscious he is in the land of Canaan, reapprehensive. To prepare the way and to gain sends a number of his company to Edom to inform his brother he is coming. To make it

overtake the fugitives. He caught up to them

more sure he would be received kindly, he instructs the messengers to tell Esau how prosperous Jacob has been, how rich he is, what a large body of servants he has, etc. As soon as Esau hears Jacob is on way back he sets out nd imitating the fashion of the plantation negro. | Jacob great fear. He resolves to put on the most win the heart of Esau. First of all he wants to impress his brother with a sense of the great success which had aftended him in Padanand engage the heart of Esau. Had Jacob returned a cringing pauper, the case would have been very different. Jacob was to become no charge to Esau. A dignified equipage, a numerous retenue, a good financial status, all these are rather to be sought and recognized than times and plantation life by some old-fashioned opposed. Jacob is far-seeing enough to utilize his knowledge of human nature. When one One to read his stories would doubt whether the can make a mere gift of that which comes to gray-haired mammies and uncles of the old planta- hand, (32: 13,) and the present can consist of 580 valuable animals, (Vs. 14, 15,) the owner must be wealthy indeed. Having done all this to gain the favor of his brother, Jacob feels still the need of divine assistance, and so be-

We fixed the date of Jacob's departure 2224 A. M. From 31:38,41 we find he was with Laban as an employe for 20 years. Then it is evident he was a separate and independent nence was John Esten Cook, of Virginia. He wrote owner for some time in Mesopotamia. We generally fix the duration of Jacob's stay in Padan-aram at 40 years. The date of the present lesson would then be 2264 A. M., or 1740 B. Isaac was 157 years old; Jacob and Esan

Abraham had been dead 81 years. The lesson is one of the night scenes of the Bible, Jacob prayed all night. There was a visible presence of Jehovah, a temporary mawhile his stories were Virginian to the core, it is | terializing of Deity. Our study is a report of a kind of encounter between an incarnation of

God and Jacob. Place. The Jabbok (V. 22) was a stream about 50 miles long, emptying from the east into the Jordan about midway between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea. Peniel, or Penuel, was

on the north side of the Jabbok, about 18 miles from the Jordan. The name Peniel means "the face of God," a name given to the place by Jacob in memory of his experience with the Angel. "I was interested," says one, "in reading a description of the brook Jabbok as being exceedingly wild and rocky. In the upper part of its course, among the highlands, it is a dry find delighted renders wherever they are read. The | bed for half the year, while the lower portion is always a swift, strong current. The borders of the river are covered with thatches of cane and oleander, and in the Springtime all ablaze Theirs is a style altogether their own, being the | with bright flowers. Its descent into the Jor-

nessee mountains, written in mountain dialect. | inches in a mile, while the Ganges, with its current of five miles an hour, falls but four. Jacob passed over the brook at first all alone. He wanted to find out the condition of the brook and see whether it were safe for his company to pass across it. He returned and had his wives transferred to the opposite side, he Craddock's most famous books are "The Prophet remaining for a time. Then (V. 31) he recrossed the river.

Verses 9-12.

We have in verses 9-12 the first prayer recorded in the Bible. As such it is a good model. Proper ascriptions are given to Deity. The petitioner is humble. References are made to God's promises as bases of the prayer. (28: 13-15.) Thanks are rendered for blessings already a pensioner that draws \$12 per month under the received. Works are joined to faith. (St. act of June 27, 1890, get an increase above \$12? I James, 2:17.) Jacob did what he could and sought God to supplement. Faith is apparent.

He is not entitled to pension. 2. He cannot get more than \$12 per month under the act of June 27, between the supplement.

Less 19.24. He is not entitled to pension. 2. He cannot get more than \$12 per month under the act of June 27, between the supplement. The supplement of the genus Calappa. 2. Tedious. 8.

A disease of the hair.* 4. One cowed by being beaten. (Jenkins.) 5. Rosaoise. (Dungl.) 6. A supplement. The supplement of the genus Calappa. 2. Tedious. 8. ern authors delight in shaping and burnishing The petitioner was persistent. Hos., 12: 3, 4; St. Luke, 11: 5-10.) The favor besought in his | which entitle him to a rating in excess of \$12, he prayer was a proper one to ask of God, to wit, help in time of emergency. It is always guarantee of success in prayer when one seeks aid in the line of any of God's commands. Hence, Jacob refers to the direction given him of God at Padan-aram. God had told Jacob to return which were the mightier of the two. Verily it to Canaan. (V. 9. Compare 31: 3, 13.) It must seems that the time has come when we, as a Na- have seemed hazardous to Jacob to go back and face his brother. It is always safe, however, to obey God. Then the promise of God that Jacob's seed should be numerous as the grains of sand on the sea shores equid not prove true if Esau were suffered to slay Jacob, his sons. wives, daughters. We see many facts which served to stimulate the patriarch to pray. Abraham was Jacob's grandfather, and Isaac

aram was his staff, but in the intervening years he had been greatly prospered. (Job, 8:7.) The humility of Jacob, as pictured in verse 10, is very touching. George Herbert, in his lowliness of mind, in his loveliness of spirit, had this motto: "Less than the least of all God's mercies." John Brown, of Haddington, said: "These words were once sweet to my soul, 'I am less than the least of all his mercies.' "

Verses 24-30.

It is clear Jacob come into actual, physical struggle with a body representing, incarnating, Deity. Jacob was in great need and dared not | 237, of which 92 were Republicans, 116 Administrapermit the departure of the Being on whose promise and help hung his safety and success. In the contest Jacob's thigh became disjointed. He never fully recovered, and needed aid of staff. The event was very impressive. It was ministration Democrats, 8 Anti-Lecompton Demoimportant for Jacob's sake, and for the good of crats, and 23 Americans. the Church, that the events of that night should become historic and kept in mind. Not only was the night made memorable to eise for me to do but wait? Answer. No. Jacob by his physical deformity, but also by

in him. But having shown such faith in God, MEDITATION. in him. But having shown such faith in God, such determination to secure divine favor and help, such distrust in his own powers, such rehelp, such distrust in his own powers, such refusal to be denied, it was fitting his name more correspond with his new character. So he is named Israel, which word means a Prince of A Study of the International Sunday- God, one having power with God. (Hos., 12:3. 4.) His prayer was answered. He was assured help for the coming arrival of Esau.

Jacob had power with God, but that was not all; he had power with men. Notice his influence on Esau. (25: 31.) See how he manipulated matters with Laban. (30: 25-43.) Recall his skill in securing Israel's blessing. (27:33.) He had a keen knowledge of human nature. He was sharp, cunning, underhanded. His native qualities fitted him for success. He did wrong to employ them in deceptive methods. He paid dearly for all his crafty practices. Business tact can exist without harming anybody. Thrift does not depend on duplicity. Prosperity is not the product necessarily of questionable shrewdness,

To understand the reason for a personal appearance of God to Jacob, we must remember that the theory of prayer, the relations between God and men, the privilege of soliciting Heavenly help in earthly straits, the fact God is our Father and we his children-all these truths were not then developed and understood as now. There was no Bible inclosing precious promises. Such an interview as that at Peniel gives as quite an insight into the possible commerce between Heaven and earth.

The great lesson taught in the paragraph we tudy is the privilege of prayer. Pray when in trouble. (Ps., 50:15.) Pray when in danger from enemies. (Ps., 59:12.) Memory of the favors already received from God may give zest to our petitions. Humbleness is a qualification at the mercy seat. (V. 10.) Keep in mind all of God's promises. (V. 12.) Often pray in solitude. (V. 24.) Be a Prince with | years during the late war. After the war he was God in devotional fervor, and your oratory may be a Peniel, a place where you can meet God face to face. Attach so much importance to prayer as not too readily to desist in the absence of favorable answer. Have such faith in prayer that nothing, nobody, can tear you away from the mercy seat before you have secured the blessing for which you plead. Wrestle in prayer. One can have religious fervor in such excess of bodily strength-the spirit can so prevail over the material-that, by his devotions he may actually tire the physical. This might be warranted in such a crisis as Jacob's. Never want when supply can be ment of New York, G.A.R., and was for three gained by prayer.

The Lesson in Poetry. Charles Wesley in particular was struck by

Wilt thou not yet to me reveal Thy new, unutterable name! Tell me, I still beseech thee, tell; To know it now resolved I am: Wrestling, I will not let thee go, Till I thy name, thy nature know.

What though my shrinking flesh complain, And murmur to contend so long? When I am weak, then I am strong! And when my all of strength shall fail, I shall with the God-man prevail.

Prisoners of hope, be strong, be bold; Cast off your doubts, disdain to fear; Dare to believe: on Christ lay hold: Wrestle with Christ in mighty prayer; Tell him,-We will not let thee go, Till we thy name, thy nature know,

Lord, I will not let thee go Till the blessing thou bestow: Hear my Advocate divine; Lo! to his my suit I join : Join'd to his, it cannot fail; Bless me, for I will prevail.

Bishop Phillips Brooks on Jacob's Wrestling. "The elder man in some critical moment of his life met some one who wrestled with him, one who seemed to embody all life. He wrestled with him, and would not let him go until he gave him that desirable thing which the stranger seemed to have. The strange mystery of it was that while the angel had that which Jacob wanted, and both desired the transfer, it does not take place. "If one wants to give and the other to reecive, why is it that the transfer is not a simple one? If I have a dollar in my hand which I am willing to bestow and you anxious to re-

ceive, there is no reason why there should be delay. But when we rise to more valuable and spiritual things, we cannot give so easily. How is it in regard to impulse, science, Jearning, character? The mother does give of her character eventually, but I cannot come up to you and say, 'Give me that character.' It can't be done in this easy, off-hand

The greatest things can only be given to

those ready to receive them, and receivableness means something more than willingnessit means education. The way of God is to come gradually, according to the capacity for receiving that which God has to bestow. "He does two things. He enlarges and enriches the nature, and then puts something into it, just as the sun opens the flower so that it may receive the sunlight, and then pours the

sunlight in. "This truth is the key to the story and all

the story represents."

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

(Correspondents should write each question or a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address and mark it "Correspondents' Column." attention will be paid to communications not accompanied with name and address of writer. It is requested that a stamp be inclosed for reply by letter. Postal cards will be renlied to by mai only. Replies by mail will ordinarily be made within a week, and if in this column within three

weeks.1 J. T. B., Remus, Okla, -1. What is the law governing the leasing of Government lands? 2. Where an allotment has been fraudulently made, to whom does the land revert? 3. When will the Kickapoo country be thrown open to settlement? 4. Is there any provision of law exempting soldiers from paying the stated price for the land? Answer. I. Section 3 of the act of Feb. 28, 1891, provides that whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that by reason of age or other disability any allotee cannot personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof, the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary, for a term not exceeding five years for grazing or 10 years for mining purposes, in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of the reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. 2. To the Government, 3. We do not know; possibly about May 1,

1894, but this is mere conjecture. 4. No. J. C. X., Wheatland, Pa.-1. A enlisted Aug. 1862, for nine months, and was discharged in May, 1863. Served his full term; then, after being home a short time, was drafted, and was taken to camp where he deserted and never was caught; should he be marked a deserter, or has he a right to draw a pension on his nine-months discharge? 2. Can 1890; but if he has disabilities of service origin can get an increase if he can establish such claim under the old law.

L. McH., Mica, Wash,-1. Can a soldler living in Canada draw a pension? 2. What would be the effect of his becoming a British subject? Answer. 1. Yes, under the general law, not under the act of June 27, 1890, unless a citizen of the United States, 2. It would, under present laws, bar his title under the act of June 27, 1890, but would not affect his status under the general law. The act of March 1, 1893, governs the matter, but it is expected that said act will be repealed. F. M. H., Marquess, W. Va .- When was the tariff taken off of hides, and what President signed the

Washington signing the bill; second, June 6, 1872, U. S. Grant signing the bill. From Aug. 5, 1861, to June 6, 1872, there was a duty of 10 per cent. on hides. R. M., Philadelphia, Pa.-1. Is there any law under which the charge of desertion now standing against a soldier's military record can be removed? Is there any law under which a deserter-at-large from the navy can now secure an amendment of record? Answer. L Yes; the act of March 2 1889.

as amended by the act of July 27, 1892, is operative

till July 2, 1894, and under said acts relief can in

some cases be obtained, 2. No; the act authorizing

the Navy Department to amend the record having

bill? Answer. First, on Aug. 10, 1790, George

lapsed Aug. 18, 1893, so that no charge of desertion as of the navy can be removed unless an application for amendment of record was filed prior to Aug. 18, 1893. L. B., Nosth Clarendon, Pa.-What was the political complexion of Congress during Buchanan's Administration? Answer. 35th Congress: Senate, 64 of which 20 were Republicans, 39 Democrats, and five Americans; House of Representatives, tion Democrats, 11 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, 15 Americans and 2 vacancies, 36th Congress, Senate, 66, of which 25 were Republicans, 38 Democrats, 2 Americans, and I vacancy; House of Representa-

S., Evansville, Ind .- My pension attorney died lately. Have all my affidavits in. Was before Examining Board two years ago. Is there anything T. St. P., Chicago, Ill.-A soldier applies for pension under the act of June 27, 1890; is examined

tives, 237, of which 113 were Republicans, 93 Ad-



Address communications to "Puzzle Editor," NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.]



" BISON."

(From a photograph in 1863.) Mr. Beck was born at Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y., and served in Co. C. 7th N. Y. Cav., and the 19th N. Y. battery, L. A., for nearly three and a half engaged in the harness business at Lockport for about 10 years; next in the United States Customs service at Ningara Falls, N. Y., for a period of eight years, when he removad to Buffalo, where he now resides. Mr. Beck is an invalid, and has been confined to his bed for several years, his chief occupation being reading, of which he is very fond. Some two years ago he became interested in "Mystery," and has seldom failed to send one or more solutions to each issue since. Not being able to use his hands, his young son, Walter, attends to all his writing for him. Our friend says that "Mystery' furnishes him much amusement and instruction helping to pass away many hours which without it would hang heavily on his hands. Mr. Beck is a member of Dudly Donnelly Post, No. 133, Departyears its Commander. He has been a reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for many years.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN NO. 126. 1147-Bon Ami. 1146-Epergne. 1149- D 1148-PRATT SUGER STRIFES PRIMARY BURNOOSES TRIGONOID HAGIOGRAPHA DIAMONDELUB DEFORMITY STANDGALE TROCARS RESAILS SEPTS YILLS DHE SHY 1151-D-anger. 1)50-Charade. 1154-MARKHAM 1152- B MORALES MAB TIRADES STRIPES MILDRED SMUTTED BALDPATED BERATTLE STEENED DELETE 1155-An-other. DERES 1153-January's cold reign. 1156-Aspiring theological scholars studying exegesis and dogmatics would acquire eminence by advocating irenies.

Authors of word-forms: Nypho (2), Sally, Doc. NEW PUZZLES .- NO. 133, NO. 1225-ANACROSTIC. COMPLETE for ages law confined A thing deemed useless to mankind, Then suddenly it rose to fame; How quickly into use it came, And how 'tis made to serve our need, Regarded as a friend, indeed! Tis resurrected from its bed.

Its fragments o'er the world are spread.

No one preserves this precious boon;

Each purchaser destroys it soon.

-NELSONIAN, Nelson, Ill. NO. 1226-DIAMOND. 1. A letter. 2. To cry like a crow. 3. A kind of missile weapon used by the Gauchos of America, 4 Town of Australia, (Bij.) 5. Pertaining to a condyle. 6. Myrtaceous trees comm in India. 7. Paper-hangings. 8. Spilled. 9. Troubled. 10. A town of Turkey. 11. A letter.
-X. L. C. R., Lyons, N. Y.

> NO. 1227-TERMINAL DELETION. Charity shows one disgust Of the wiles of Cupid: Hears my pleadings with distrust; Says that love is stupid, That TOTAL lacks she, much I fear; For do I venture, I who love her, To call the maiden "little dear," She says 'tis game I'm making of her. -Nypno, Germantown, Pa.

NO. 1228-ICOSAHEDRON. 1. A kind of customary payment by a tenant, 2. An epoch. 3. Spread out. 4. A distinct part. 5. Any one of numerous species of small, conical, fossil shells. 6. An instrument to cure stammering. 7. Congeries of little stony knots found in the pulp of the pear and other fruits. 8. A puzzler of Reading, Pa. (Ernest's Directory.) 9. Heathen gods. 10. To come fully up to. 11. Bitter vetch. -A. F. HOLT, Lynn, Mass.

NO. 1229-TRANSPOSITION. "A friend in need is a friend indeed"; A truer adage was never known. What good is the friend who will say "God speed" When you're up in the world, and desert you

when down? I often think of the Nazarene-The meek and the lowly, the hope of the world-When fast in the hands of his foes he was seen, And at him their threatening curses were hurled.

Ah, where were the friends who should be in that Defending their Lord when his need was so dire? All fled in their terror and cowardice. All? Nay, Peter sat warming himself by the fire.

Surely, thou art his friend?" But his answer was, "Nay"; And to that sneaking one did he stubbornly hold. Then the Lord cast a glance full of meaning his And Peter wept bitterly, so we are told.

It is pleasant to know that after the Lord Had been Two, and had risen and gone to the His disciples grew brave, and preached boldly his Word. And for his great cause were e'en willing to die. -FIREGLOW, Independence, Kan.

NOS. 1230-31-SQUARES. 1. P. O., Linn Co., Iowa. 2. Bishop of Brescea, theologian and poet; 1061. 3. Inasmuch. 4. A fe-male name. 5. Bishop of Leighton; 1048. 6. Town of Italy, in Tuscany. 7. The kneepan. -PARUS, Cincinnati, O.

stupid fellow. (Obs.) 7. Scottish author; 1742-1818, -ST. JULIAN, Utica, N. Y. NO. 1232-ANAGRAM. I am sour, an' not a nice damsel, Il Zenobia's father kept a candy store, Burlesquing thus the famous name he bore; As Jupiter was known afar and near, His fame derived from candy and root-beer. His daughter's taste ran in a bitter mold.

Which seems surpassing strange, for I have told

You of her father's business, hence, forsooth

You'd think she'd sweetness have, even, in a tooth. At variance with the sweetness all around. In lemon drops affinity she found; On cream of tartar doted and declared No sybarite had e'er so amply fared. If with her taste for bitter candy, she Had let the matter end, no task on me Would be imposed of telling further truth Of these eccentric fancies of her youth;

But, strange to say, when older grew the maid, Two suitors for her hand a wish displayed; One was a handsome youth of ample purse, Who courted her in vain. In language terse She gave him his conge, then gave her hand Unto the other, who, I understand, A factory owned where she could ever quench Her thirst for vinegar-the sordid wench

With vinegar and lemon drops supplied, In happiness at last the damsel died, But ere her soul had flown this mortal sphere, She asked for drink, and on the table near She pointed to a glass with liquid filled, And bade them to be sure that none was spilled, For 'twas some wine prepared with bitter vetch, And drinking it she ended thus my sketch. -GEMINI, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NO. 1233-4-HALF SQUARES.

1. A letter. 2. Portuguese Jesuit, 1530-1596. 3, The conjunction but. (M. & S.) 4. Italian painter, 17th century. 5. Italian antiquary, physician and author, 1706-1782. 6. American author; b. 1813. 7. The goddess of war. 8. The hero of several famous romances in chivalry. (Fiction.) 9. Making terms with, 10, Pertaining to the record of past events, 11, A sait of santoninic acid. 12. Gnathic -PALLAS, Valley Falls, R. I. indexes.

garments in front. 7. Makes a blow with. (Obs.) 8. A river of France. (Wore.) 2. A seaport village of Scotland. 10. Making gaudy. 11. Superiority. (Obs.) 12. A passenger taken up or set down at some intermediate place between the principal stations of a line of travel.

NO. 1235-CRYPTOGRAM.

NEGGAT QUOVELEGERO POZ TQAPELQETYTSTOR DKLOBYI HIVATYVST LTQLTPEBYO DVL SKARBUKZTY; ZTABUIRDKA, BORTAABUTORSPA, CTR DETEKTORAC MIFPRBUKY SPYRSST. IVETHTE QUENREQ. YEQ-QIYY PRETOZBOU APWYL PODYLZY KORVAZ YPEBY--Leone, Binghamton, N. Y. DPQERVO.

-DAN D. LYON, Irwin, Pa.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

NELSONIAN is a most welcome acquisition to our corps of writers .- Nypho wins the "unlookedfor" diamond prize. He also tries his skill at flat writing, and we predict that No. 1227 will have an effect upon the relative standings of the medal folks .- For the form of No. 1228 consult "Mystery," No. 48, puzzle 399, if you have it .- We have heard Ivanhoe has resigned from the Medal-Award Committee. -The Gauntlet of February contains an unsigned flat. Its author is Nyas, and the puzzle originally saw light in "Mystery" of Dec. 31, 1891. Don Keyhotee's "An Unfortunate Man" is rather a lame one, but the balance of the paper is good. For copy address Geo. A. French, Mobile, Ala,---Hattie Heath: We shall look for those flats. Don't disappoint us .- Eugene expects to secure a good position with the Chicago Herald, - Judson promises to become a regular solver. His first list has few blanks. ---Contributions accepted: M. C. S., P. A. Trick, Dick Ens, Dan D. Lyon, Nypho, Arcanus, Nelsonian, Ariel. 3-22-94R. O. CHESTER.

OUR RURAL TOPICS.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

Some of the extensive growers of spinach near New York are seriously troubled with the whitening and dying of the leaves of the spinach plant. In some places recently seen during a visit to these fields, the whole area is materially changed in its appearance, and the growers, well aware of this, tried to account for the injury done upon a climatic basis; that is, the weather had done it. The plants are in bad shape, the sales will be small compared with what they ought to be, and the weather has done it. The accompanying engraving will give a fair idea of the appearance of one of the injured leaves. It will be seen that the upper portion of the leaf is much contracted. and that there are large white patches scattered without order over the leaf; the lower and lefthand side being less affected. These white patches are almost chalk color when seen upon the natural leaf. When first injured, if the leaves are held up to the light, it is seen that the green of the healthy leaf has entirely disappeared from these patches, and all that is left consists mainly of the two skins, upper and under, of the leaf. This is the condition of things in an old patch; but if the examination is carried out further, patches may be found in which the green is only partially displaced



AN INJURED LEAF OF SPINACH. by a yellowish color, and in addition upon the under surface of such yellowish patches there may be seen a fine, somewhat purplish coating to the surface affected. This outgrowth over the leaves tells us much of the story of the cause of this serious trouble. In this particlar case of spinach disease we have a well-known fungous parasite, usually unmixed with any-

thing else. It is the spinach mildew (Perononspora Effuse, Rabenh,) and its development, well favored by certain conditions of the weather, is the primary cause of the trouble. It develops from the spores minute bodies which are capable of being disseminated through the air by means of flowing water. These spores germinate upon the surface of the succulent leaves of the spinach, and quickly send minute foraging "roots" into the tissue of the leaf, robbing it of its accumulated nourishment and rapidly developing the yellowish patches, which are the first indications of the presence of the mildew. After a short time the fungus sends to the surface of the leaf certain threads which, growing out of the stomata, extend into the air, branch profusely, and bear upon the tips of the main branches the multitudes of spores which, floating away, again repeat the story above given of dissemination and propogation of the distressing mildew. The old ashy and dead portions of the leaf are those that have been entirely robbed of their substance by these parasites.

It is doubtless true that conditions of weather favor the development of this fungus. It is a member of a destructive genus of plant parasites, all of which are fond of moisture and warmth, and when these conditions obtain in connection with an abundance of food material, as found in the succulent spinach leaves, one gets a rapid and full development of the destroyer, and the crop is a comparative fail-

The nature of the trouble being known, and the conditions under which the casual parasite flourishes, it is evident that the remedy must consist in either preventing the access of the spores or killing them so soon as they find their 1. A crab of the genus Calappa. 2. Tedious. 3. way to the host plants. This is an instance where a fungicide could be used with success The spinach plants as they are growing in the field may be sprayed once or twice a week with either the Bordeaux mixture or some other compound of copper, and in this way the destruction might be materially diminished. The only point of difficulty is that of reaching the under surface of the leaves, the shape of the leaf and its position near the ground somewhat preventing the coating over of the under surface with a film of the fungicides. With care, placing the nozzle of the sprayer to the side of the plant and close to the ground, this could be accomplished, and the work done with considerable rapidity .- American Gardening.

Secretary Smith's Wife. A number of comrades have asked us as to

the truth of the following statement: "It is not generally known," says the Barnesville (Ga.) Republican, "that Wirz, the Andersonville prison demon, who was hung for violating the laws of civilized warfare, in starving thousands of Union soldiers, was the father-inlaw of Hoke Smith, the present Commissioner of Pensions. The latter seems to have imbibed Wirz's hatred for the defenders of the Union." We referred the matter to Gen. J. R. Lewis,

of Atlanta, Past Junior-Vice Commander-in-Chief, G.A.R., who replies: "There is no truth whatever in the statement. Hon, Hoke Smith is the son of a Connecticut man, and his wife is a granddaughter of the late Gen. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and a daughter of Gen. Hoke, of North Carolina. He is no relation of Wirz."

"Don't Tobacco-Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

Name of the little book just received-tells about Notobac, the wonderful, harmless, economical cure for chewing, smoking, cigaret, or snuff habit. You run no physical or financial risk, for Notobac is absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Your druggist's got it or will get it. Write for the book-mailed 1. A letter. 2. Papa. 3. Attempt. 4. To peep. free. The Sterling Remedy Co., Box 3, In-5. Italian painter; 1700. 6. Clasps for fastening diana Mineral Springs, Ind. Agents wanted.